

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
NASHVILLE DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )

v. )

NO. 3:10-cr-260 (30)  
JUDGE HAYNES

MOHAMMED AMALLE (30) )

*OPEN*  
*This motion*  
*IS DENIED as*  
*motion -*  
*will be*  
*5-31-12*

**DEFENDANT MOHAMMED AMALLE'S (30) MOTION FOR ACQUITTAL**

Defendant Mohammed Amalle (30), pursuant to Fed.R.Crim.P. 29(a), hereby moves this Honorable Court for a judgment of acquittal in the above styled case. As grounds therefore, Counsel states as follows:

**I. Authority.**

Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 29(a) provides that "[a]fter the government closes its evidence or after the close of all the evidence, the court on the defendant's motion must enter a judgment of acquittal of any offense for which the evidence is insufficient to sustain a conviction. The court may on its own consider whether the evidence is insufficient to sustain a conviction." The Sixth Circuit has interpreted this Rule to mean that if the evidence "is such that a rational fact finder must conclude that a reasonable doubt is raised, the Sixth Circuit is obligated to reverse a denial of an acquittal motion." *United States v. Lloyd*, 10 F.3d 1197, 1210 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir.1993) (quoting *Jackson v. Virginia*, 443 U.S. 307, 319, 99 S.Ct. 2781 (1979)). Thus, if the Court finds that a rational jury could not find that the evidence establishes proof beyond a reasonable doubt, then the Court must enter an acquittal pursuant to the Rules.